ERIC Document Resume	See Instruction Sheet	DATE OF RESUME	DATE RECEIVED

A. PUBLICATION DATA

1. ERIC NUMBER	2. ORIGINATOR CONTROL NO(S).	3. IDENTIFICATION NO.
ED002664	N.A.	N.A.

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACE BELOW

4. AUTHOR(S): Heathershaw

5. TITLE OF DOCUMENT ABSTRACTED: History of Federal Interest in Migrant Education

6. PUBLICATION TITLE: N.A.

7. EDITOR(S): N.A.

8. PLACE OF ORIGIN: ORG. Florida State University; ST.; CITY, STATE Gainesville, Florida; TELE. EXT.; INST/LOC CODE

9. PUBLISHER OR SOURCE: Florida State University, Gainesville, Florida

10. VOL.	11. PAGES	12. MO./YR.	13. TOTAL PP.
N.A.	N.A.	6/58	11

MICROFILM COPY AVAILABLE: YES ☒ NO ☐

COPYRIGHT GRANTED: YES ☐ NO ☒

COPYRIGHT RELEASE FILED: YES ☐ NO ☐

TYPE OF REPORT: PROPOSAL ☐ IN-PROGRESS ☐ FINAL ☒ FOLLOW-UP ☐

OTHER ERIC REFERENCES:

ERIC SATELLITE CODE

B. INDEXING DATA

14. SUBJECT AREA

15. TYPE OF ENDEAVOR: Report

16. INDEXING TERMS (6-12): migratory workers; education; transportation; housing; health; welfare

17. ABSTRACT (MAX. 250 WORDS)

During the depression of the 1930's recognition was given to the plight of migratory workers. As a result of the studies of several governmental agencies, a Farm Labor Camp Program was developed to provide housing, medical care, child care, and community activities for seasonal farm workers. During World War II the demand for seasonal farm workers increased, but living conditions did not improve. After the war the farm labor program gained greater importance. Efforts were made to stimulate public and private interest and provide State and Federal legislation but little progress was made. In 1950 legislative action helped migratory children get out of the fields and into school. A presidential commission collected information concerning migrants and prepared a report to aid in developing goals and programs.

Although interest was aroused in the problems of migratory workers and their children, little action was taken until the creation of The President's Committee on Migratory Labor in 1954. To implement the Committee, the Working Group was organized as a planning, coordinating, and reviewing body to develop guides for program emphasis. A list of these guides and the subcommittees which were formed was included. Results of the Working Group activities were gratifying; however, these activities cannot remedy the situation until State governments adopt and enforce them. Teamwork by Federal, State, and community agencies has been important in attaining the President's objectives. A summary of the problems in the fields of transportation, rest camps, housing, loan facilities, health and welfare, and education which the Presidential Committee acted upon was included.

ERIC No.

18. SOURCE OF ABSTRACT

C. FUNDING DATA

19. SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION	20. DIVISION OR DEPT.	21. CONTRACT NO. / PROJECT NO.
	22. TOTAL COST OF PROJECT	
	23. DURATION OF PROJECT	U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education

ERIC Form 1

Return to:
MIGRANT ED. RESEARCH PROJECT
State Dept. of Education
Cat. No. Ed M-29

in Migrant Education

ED002664

Address by Mr. Heathershaw
Assistant Executive Secretary
President's Committee on Migrant Labor
June 26, 1958
Florida State University
Migrant Education Workshop

I much appreciate the opportunity to be with you this morning, to tell you something of the President's Committee on Migratory Labor, how it came into being and how it works.

The appointment of the Committee by President Eisenhower in 1954 was really the culmination of a series of governmental examinations of migrant conditions, conducted over a period of many years.

In the early 1920's the U. S. Children's Bureau -- and also the National Child Labor Committee -- made a series of studies. Little or nothing came of those early studies. Practically, the only problem receiving public recognition, outside of California (which recognized its problems earlier than other States), was the disrupting influence on the schools in cities where migrant families resided in the winter. With the children leaving in large numbers before school was out in the Spring and returning late in the Fall, they presented a problem when it came to bringing them up to grade. (It was at this time that California experimented unsuccessfully with mobile schools).

Not until the depression of the 1930's -- when untold numbers of destitute families from the "dust bowl" swelled the ranks of migratory workers--was there any public recognition of the plight of migrants.

In 1936 the Senate Committee on Education and Labor directed the Department of Labor to study the social and economic needs of migratory workers. The Department submitted its report in 1937. In the same year, the La Follette Committee, a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, was appointed to make an investigation. In 1941 this Committee recommended five bills to improve conditions. In 1940 the House set up the Tolan Committee to inquire into interstate migration of workers. In 1941 this Committee recommended three measures to remedy conditions.

An Interdepartmental Committee was appointed by President Roosevelt in 1936 to coordinate Health and Welfare activities, and functioned until 1940 when it issued a report and recommendations for action.

From 1937 to 1943, as part of the program to help farm families impoverished by the depression, the Farm Security Administration developed a Farm Labor Camp Program. By the end of 1942 the FSA had 46 permanent and 49 mobile camps for seasonal farm workers. The camps provided not only housing but also medical care, child care and community activities. With the outbreak of war in 1941 the farm families were moved by the FSA to greater areas of need; in 1943 the Farm Labor Program then being operated by the Bureau of Employment Security and State Employment agencies was turned over to the War Food Administration and the State Extension Services.

During World War II the demand for seasonal farm workers increased quite heavily. By this time Texas Mexicans and Southern Negroes made up the bulk of the migrants, although there were still some native whites in the group. This

JO723 ED002664

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE
Office of Education

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated do not necessarily represent official Office of Education position or policy.

period saw the beginning of the importation of Mexicans and other foreign nationals and the rise to serious proportions of the "Wet-back" problem.

Even in the wartime boom, conditions for domestic migrants were bad. The FSA camps turned over to the War Food Administration were used largely to house foreign nationals. These workers were not only assured decent housing but also a minimum wage and a guaranteed amount of employment. Domestic workers consequently got the less desirable jobs and less continuity of employment.

In 1947 the Department of Agriculture's emergency farm labor program was liquidated and the farm labor program transferred back to the Federal Employment Service. That agency, and its cooperating State Employment Services then began to develop their programs of orderly placement. The Farm Placement Service established Information Stations at strategic points on major migratory routes. It also began a campaign with growers to persuade them of the importance of providing better housing conditions as a means of attracting reliable workers.

Continued Congressional authorization for the importation of foreign nationals, the certification of need for them by the Secretary of Labor, and the annual re-negotiation of agreements with the Mexican Government on conditions for the foreign nationals, helped to turn public attention to the persistent problems in agricultural employment, including those of domestic migrants.

In May 1946 a Federal Inter-Agency Committee on Migrant Labor was established under the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944. Its function was to review existing legal authority and the administrative machinery of the various government agencies to determine how living and labor standards of migrant workers in industry, transportation and agriculture could be developed and improved. Its report Migrant Labor - A Human Problem with recommendations for legislation and regulation at both the Federal and State level served to stimulate both public and private interest and some State and Federal legislation, although actually comparatively little real progress was made.

In January 1950 there became effective an amendment to the agricultural child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. This was an outstanding legislative action for children employed in agriculture, and particularly for migrant children, in helping get them out of the fields and into school. It was recognized, however, that only half of the objective of this law would be realized unless migrant children prohibited from working during school hours, had a chance to go to school wherever they were.

During this same year, 1950, the President's Commission on Migratory Labor was created by Executive Order, and held hearings at strategic points over the country to obtain information from grower groups, from public and private agencies concerned with migrants at all levels, from individual growers and from the migrants themselves. The commission thus gained a thorough understanding of current migratory labor problems, conditions and their interrelation. The Commission's report and recommendations, issued in 1951, outlined a comprehensive program for improving the conditions of migrants. Many public and private agencies, Federal, State and local, are still using the report as an aid in developing goals and programs.

Meanwhile another Federal group - the Interdepartmental Committee on Children and Youth was making an approach to one important phase of the migrant labor problem - the children of migrants. This committee is composed of representatives of all Federal agencies with programs concerning children. Because many of the agencies were particularly interested in improving conditions of migrant children, a Special Committee on Migrants and Their Families was set up. The Interdepartmental approach has been of help to several of the agencies in their work for migrant children. For example, the activities of other agencies have aided the Department of Labor in its enforcement of the 16-year minimum age for employment during school hours. Activities of other agencies have also helped the Office of Education and the National Council of Chief State School Officers in their programs to improve schooling opportunities for migrant children. In October, 1952, the Interdepartmental Committee on Children and Youth held a two-day seminar to give the agencies concerned an opportunity to explore new ways of working together toward a better life for migratory children. As a result of the seminar several agencies have expanded or reactivated their programs for working with State and local affiliates on this problem. Meetings of the Special Committee on Migrants and Their Families provided an opportunity for exchanging program information and developing joint projects.

While general interest in the migrant increased in the State as well as the National level prior to 1954, for the most part this interest was not translated into action. A few States did recognize the need for coordinated action and developed programs for migrants which are still bearing fruit.

Any measure of interest - public or private - in migratory workers would fall miserably short if it failed to mention the many national organizations which, over the years, have been doing yeoman service. The National Council of Churches and their Migrant Ministry Division, the National Conference of Catholic Charities, the United Council of Church Women, the National Child Labor Committee, the National Consumers League, the National Sharecroppers Fund, the National Education Association, are only a few of the many groups who have been consistently concerned with the welfare of migrants. All of these organizations, besides many others, developed recommendations and urged program activities for migrants.

During the early part of 1952, hearings were held before the Senate Committee on Labor and Labor Management Relations conducted by Senator Humphrey, on four draft bills proposed by the President's Commission on Migratory Labor. These hearings gave an opportunity to National and State organizations and individuals to state their stand, not only on the bills but on the whole migrant labor situation. One result was to familiarize the Senators on the Subcommittee with many phases of the problem. Members of the Subcommittee and many of those who testified at the hearings emphasized the importance of providing for a Federal Committee on Migratory Labor. They considered the creation of such a committee to be a vital step in working together toward related goals which no agency alone could achieve. Two years later, in 1954, this step was taken when President Eisenhower appointed the Interdepartmental Committee on Migratory Labor, which shortly thereafter was renamed "The President's Committee on Migratory Labor."

Give or take, this is the history of attempts to improve conditions for migrants up to the appointment of the President's Committee on Migratory Labor in August 1954. The President recognized that to bring about worthwhile improvements in the conditions of migratory farm workers, National leadership was of vital importance.

In consequence, the President selected five Federal agencies which collectively could provide that leadership, and also furnish the necessary services. By letter he appointed an Interdepartmental Committee on Migratory Labor, made up of the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, Labor, Health, Education and Welfare, and the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. In his letter designating the Secretary of Labor as Chairman of the Committee, the President wrote" .....A coordinated Federal approach will make possible more effective action in the solution of migratory labor problems."

The objectives of the Committee were determined to be as follows:

1. To assume national leadership in improving the social and economic welfare of domestic migratory farm workers.

2. To develop cooperative relationships among Federal and State agencies concerned with these problems.

3. To provide a coordinated Federal approach to the problem, with full utilization of existing resources.

4. To aid the various Federal agencies in mobilizing and stimulating more effective programs and services for migrants, and in providing services to State and local areas through their constituent members.

To implement the Committee, a Working Group was established, consisting of 25 senior staff members from the constituent agencies of the member Departments. (It might be well to say here that these constituent agencies - or bureaus - are 17 in number. The largest grouping is within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, which has seven - the Public Health Service, the Social Security Administration, the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, the Children's Bureau, Bureau of Public Assistance, the Office of Education, and the office of Vocational Rehabilitation).

The Working Group functions as a planning, coordinating and reviewing body for the President's Committee. From the objectives which I have mentioned the Working Group developed these guides for program emphasis.

1. That the President's Committee direct its efforts not only to the amelioration of conditions of migratory workers, but also to the reduction of need for such workers to migrate.

2. That the Committee seek to integrate its programs and activities with local programs for both farm and non-farm people so as to allow a coordinated and continuous approach to migrant workers' problems while they are at their home base as well as when they follow the crops.

3. That the Committee through its participating agencies undertake a detailed locality study in selected areas of present and anticipated housing needs of domestic migratory agricultural workers and their families and the prospects and conditions for meeting these needs within a reasonable period of time.

4. That the Committee support and encourage the formation of migratory labor committees by the States as one important means of developing State and local programs for migrants.

5. That the desirability be explored of pilot programs for migrant farm workers, similar to and where appropriate, closely integrated with those suggested for low-income farm families in the report "Development of Agriculture's Human Resources."

6. That the President's Committee favor a study of migrant workers' income and employment opportunities (farm and non-farm) as they relate to the economic and social problems of migration.

7. That the Committee endorse increasing the efforts now being made to more fully utilize local labor resources as a means of reducing the need for migratory workers.

8. That the Committee favor increasing emphasis on the development of planned seasonal work schedules for migrant workers needed in various areas, in order to assure more continuity of employment and increase the annual income of these workers.

9. That the President's Committee provide where necessary support and assistance to the appropriate official agencies for encouraging the States either to modify residence restrictions or to devise other means of providing needed services to non-residents so that agricultural migrant workers would have the same rights and privileges as those of other residents in the communities in which they work.

10. That the additional efforts be made to aid farm employers in improving labor-management practices and employer-employee relations.

11. That the President's Committee on Migratory Labor place special emphasis upon the need for providing opportunities for the education of migrant children, and vocational and fundamental education of youths and adults.

12. That the Working Group and its member agencies give greater emphasis to exploring means by which the recommendations and objectives of the President's Committee [illegible] through cooperation with welfare and other voluntary organizations.

Subcommittees of the Working Group have been established and are actively working on the several areas of program emphasis. Some of these are: the Formation of State Migratory Labor Committees; Cooperation between Government and Voluntary organizations; Housing, including supply, enforcement and financing; Residence Requirements; Transportation, Education; Registration of Crew Leaders; Income Maintenance (including Workmen's Compensation, Unemployment Insurance, Minimum Wage, Old Age and Survivors Insurance; Services for Migrant Children.

Results of the Working Group activities have been most gratifying, particularly when measured against the perplexity and volume of tasks confronting it... and considering the short time since inception of the Committee.

Apart from the job of getting itself organized, the Committee was early faced with the need for similar committees in States employing domestic migrants, for many of the problems were, and are approachable only at State and local levels. At the time there were only four State Migrant Labor Committees, now there are 19, with others in the formative stage. The Governors of 10 other States have appointed special Representatives who maintain liaison with the President's Committee.

To stimulate this action it was necessary to convey to State authorities the objectives and framework of the President's Committee, their purpose and organization. These, and related measures - all part of getting properly launched - took time, as you will readily understand.

The Committee then turned its attention to what it considered the two most pressing problems .... the need to improve migrant housing, and to do something about the many tragic road accidents in which migrants were so frequently involved. Consequently, standards for migratory labor housing were developed, along with "Suggested Language for (State) Regulation of Agricultural Labor Camps." Today, 23 states have regulations governing farm labor housing, most of them incorporating the features recommended by the President's Committee... and other states are contemplating similar regulations.

It should be mentioned, too, that a good many farm employers, from coast-to-coast have voluntarily responded to the appeal for better farm labor housing, and each month brings encouraging news in this direction.

In the same year (1956) minimum standards for the transportation of agricultural workers by motor vehicle were developed by the Committee, with the cooperation of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Last year, through a similar cooperative action, the I.C.C. transportation regulations were amended, as perhaps you know. Federal regulations now govern the operation of trucks used in the interstate transportation of agricultural workers. To help implement this new law, the President's Committee developed a simply-worded, digest of the regulations, and several thousand have been distributed to migrant crew leaders and workers. Spanish language

versions have been developed, also, by employer, church and State agency groups7.

By themselves these actions do not remedy the two situations. The recommended housing regulations mean little or nothing until State governments adopt and enforce them, or their equivalent. The process of getting that done is admittedly slow, for everything must run the gamut of committee and legislative procedure.

Proper enforcement of the I.C.C. transportation regulations is difficult, if not impossible to achieve under existing circumstances. Unfortunately, the I.C.C. does not have a field enforcement staff adequate for the purpose, although it does get a measure of active cooperation from State and local police authorities. But there is nothing to prevent States from incorporating appropriate features of the Federal regulation into State transportation codes, and enforcing them. The encouragement of States to do so is one of the continuing jobs of the President's Committee and its constituent agencies. Again, this is a slow process, but the groundwork has been laid, and each month brings promising news of more States preparing to enact protective legislation.

In the meantime, the member Departments of the President's Committee, and their 17 different bureaus, had set out on a campaign to strengthen and coordinate their programs affecting migrants. Inter and intra-departmental committees on migratory labor were established, and programs worked out with various State agencies. The Bureau of Employment Security, for example, expanded its Annual Worker Plan. This is a means of arranging greater continuity in employment for migratory workers ... the conversion of lost time into profitable time, thus ensuring a greater income for the worker during his migratory cycle. The B.E.S. and its affiliated State Employment Services also strengthened their Day-Haul operations, which are locally-operated programs aimed at maximum utilization of seasonal labor on a day-to-day basis, and which help to reduce the need for migration.

In a similar manner the remaining bureaus sought to improve and expand their services to States and communities, and these actions continue ... slowly, perhaps, but steadily. The Public Health Service penetrated deeper into health problems of migrants and their families .... the Department of Education encouraged research projects to find better ways of teaching migrant children - as you are doing today ... it fostered and encouraged the formation of summer school projects for migrant children, to bring them up to grade. The Children's Bureau expanded its relationships with State and local health departments in furnishing consultation services - arranged special grants for Maternal and Child Health demonstration projects, making possible additional services in areas to which migrants came. The Bureau of Public Assistance consulted widely with States and voluntary organizations on technical aspects of residence requirements. The Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance made special efforts to accuaint migrants of their rights and responsibilities under that program. The Agricultural Research Service of the Department of Agriculture conducted research studies to identify and describe the size, composition and characteristics of the work force included in the migratory labor streams, as a means of helping other agencies draw up more worthwhile programs.

I wish time permitted a fullerdescription of this teamwork by Federal, State and community agencies ... each action designed to improve some phase of the migrants' life ... each marking a gradual but definite step toward attainment of the President's objectives. I wish also that I could adequately describe the splendid work of the many church and other community organizations that do so much, but of which the general public knows so little.

But now it is time to return to the President's Committee, and the problems with which it is faced. Last month the Cabinet members of the Committee sat down with the five Departmental Coordinators to consider courses of action on several problem areas. Let me give you a summary of these problems, and of the actions prescribed by the Committee.

In the field of migrant transportation a new problem has emerged. The new (1957) transportation regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission require that trucks transporting migrant workers shall stop for eight hours on or before completion of every 600 miles of continuous travel. The intent obviously is to eliminate the common but dangerous habit of traveling - practically non-stop - for hours on end, ... 24 to 36 hour non-stop trips are common among migrant workers. Unhappily, migrants have little money and find it impossible to pay commercial rates for motels, particularly when they are in family groups. Unhappily, also, in many communities migrants are not allowed to stop. This situation has given rise to a demand for rest camps on the major migratory routes.

The need for rest camps was acknowledged by the President's Committee, and the Bureau of Employment Security was assigned the job of thoroughly exploring the matter. The Bureau will pinpoint suitable locations for rest camps and will make proposals regarding extent of facilities and services, maintenance, and of course the important question of whether such installations should be State or Federally administered. In the meantime, the Committee recommended that the possibility of using National and State parks, inactive military installations, etc. as temporary locations be explored.

Another transportation item considered by the Committee was the possibility of advancing transportation costs to migrants who are unable to finance themselves. This too, is being explored by the Bureau of Employment Security.

In the field of farm labor housing, it is the opinion of all agencies involved that, in spite of improvements in recent years, there is not enough housing in many areas for domestic migratory workers ... and much of the available housing is below acceptable standards. Also, because family housing costs much more per worker than housing for single workers, and because of the short periods of occupancy, there is a tendency to build or convert to single worker accommodations. In consequence employment of available domestic workers is restricted.

The Committee fully recognized that housing must have sufficient economic utility over a period of years to justify a long-term capital investment. And that this involves consideration of changes in the agricultural economy, in the labor market, the effects of advances in technology, the demand, supply and price of products, etc.

The Committee also heard reports that existing loan facilities - private and governmental - are too burdensome and restrictive for general use in connection with migrant housing. After fully considering these things, the Committee came to the determination that the interests of farm labor housing could be served best if a single Federal agency were to be vested with program responsibility. Accordingly, this was assigned to the Department of Agriculture, who will draw up specific proposals for the development and maintenance of an adequate supply of farm labor housing.

I might say that at the present time there is a bill in the Senate, introduced by Congressman Rogers of Florida, which would amend the Public Housing Act of 1949. Among other things, it would make loans under Title V available to Associations of employers, now restricted specifically to farm owners.

The Committee next turned its attention to matters of health and welfare of migrants - two very important factors in any language. As a group migrant workers and their families have less access to community services than permanent residents, a fact which is pretty well known. There are, of course, many reasons but without doubt the principal one is the wide variation in residence requirements from State-to-State, and from program-to-program within the States.

All evidence shows that agricultural migrants are segments of the population with higher rates of mortality, and lower utilization of health services. Few migrants have health insurance coverage. A few States will bear medical costs of indigent migrants, most will not because of residence restrictions. There are no Federal provisions for defraying medical costs of indigent adult migrants, although there are some provisions for children, including those of migrant parents.

The President's Committee believed migrants should be given access to community services, but realized that most of these services are denied migrants because of residence regulations. The Committee therefore requested that States be encouraged to review their residence laws, with a view to their removal and the assumption of responsibility for migrants while they are in the different States. This action will proceed, but should States decline to repeal their residence laws, it is probable the President's Committee will then revert to the promotion of interstate pacts. The Bureau of Public Assistance has already developed appropriate agreements, and if I am not mistaken, I think their use is presently being explored by several northeastern States.

Problems in the education of migrant children were next considered by the cabinet officers. I need hardly tell you that this area is considered of vital importance in the overall plan to eliminate the need for migration. Educated children can lead the way to better jobs, and to a settled, rather than a nomadic life. On the other hand, under-educated children can mean a perpetuation of migrancy, because tomorrow's industrial life will have less use for those who are close to being illiterate. The task is tremendous, for agricultural migrants are found in practically every State in the Union, always with school-age children. As to numbers - no one really knows. Some authorities say two million or more migrants may hit the road in any given year - perhaps more.

Scholastically, migrant children are notoriously retarded. The most recent study of the Wage and Hour Division shows that of 2,466 migrant children found working in the crops during school hours, 70 per cent were retarded. Another study shows that as the children grew older the per cent of retardation became greater, for example: at 8 years of age 43 per cent were below the grade in which they should normally have been; at 15 years proportionately twice as many or 87 per cent were retarded.

The causes are not hard to find ... interrupted schooling because of frecuent moves ... in many States little or no effort made to enroll the migrant children ... language difficulties in many cases ... the child's lack of security may militate against learning ... a child's earning capacity may be needed, etc.

The President's Committee recognizes the basic educational problem as that of getting States and local school systems to recognize their responsibility for educating children of migrant workers. The obverse of this is that many migrant parents need to accept responsibility for getting their children to attend school. Among the more serious problems are (1) Organizing the schools for a fluctuating school population (2) Financing the schools (3) Providing appropriate school experience to prevent and overcome serious educational retardation - children below their age group in school. (4) Adult education needs, that is - economic knowledge, information about available health, education and welfare services, etc.

The President's Committee is highly gratified with the growth of interest, as well as the real progress, on problems of education for migrants during the past few years. It is most encouraging to know that several States have applied for research funds under the provisions of Public Law 531, in the area of migrant education, and that grants are being made. We are confident of their results and know they will lead the way to better standards of education for many thousands of migrant children. To help further these efforts the President's Committee endorsed the following proposals:

1. Expand the information exchange function of the President's Committee on Migratory Labor and the Office of Education to include more descriptions of successful education programs.

2. Continue the Office of Education Cooperative Research projects and increase the number dealing with migrant education.

3. Explore the adult education needs of migrants, including handicapped, and coordinate services of all interested Federal agencies toward planning programs to meet these needs.

4. Explore plans for stimulating school attendance workers to actively identify migrant children and encourage them to go to school.

5. Develop easy-to-read, high-interest curriculum materials for children in the primary, intermediate and upper grades, or make bibliographies of such materials available to teachers of migrant children.

At this meeting in May, the President's Committee also recognized a need for the training of migrant crew leaders, and directed the

Bureau of Employment Security to develop appropriate legislation. Crew leaders are in most cases responsible under the Social Security Act for remitting Old Age, Survivors and Disability returns covering members of their crews. The Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance is having difficulty trying to get these returns, and are impeded because of lack of identifying information on crew leaders. Another reason for requiring registration, is that every study of problems of migrants is highlighted by crew leader abuses, typical of which are misrepresentation of wages and work conditions, and excessive charges for services. It is believed that a national registration system will help discourage these malpractices.

Before concluding its meeting, the President's Committee reviewed subcommittee reports on three phases of Income Maintenance ... Workmen's Compensation, Unemployment Insurance and Minimum Wage. All three are areas in which the Working Group are doing research, and which, on the request of the Committee, will continue.

The requests and recommendations of the President's Committee will be translated into primary action by member Departments of the Committee, and the bureaus within those Departments ... and they, in turn, will seek the active cooperation of related State agencies on several of the issues. The work you are now doing, for example, is directly related to the purpose and objectives of the President's Committee, and is, in fact, one segment of the Committee's long-range program.

This is the "modus operandi" normally followed. However, I do not wish to leave the impression that all progressive actions are handled in this way. Many forward-looking programs originate with and are introduced by independent agencies, Federal, State and Community. The President's Committee may lend its endorsement to these actions as a means of encouraging their widespread adoption. Indeed, this is a major function of the Committee. As Miss Shotwell says in her recent and very excellent booklet "This is the Migrant" "....most people concerned feel that the exchange of information and the cooperative planning facilitated by the President's Committee heighten the significance and extend the application of all that is being done."

I do hope this will have given you a workable knowledge of the President's Committee, and how it functions with the aid of its member departments. No doubt I have missed plenty, but I shall be glad to answer any questions you may have. In closing, may I wish you much success in this very worthwhile venture, and assure you the President's Committee looks forward with a great deal of interest to your final work.